

NAUVOO



NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY

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AUTUMNAL GALES.

The following are some of the particulars of the late autumnal gales which have exhibited some of the calamities of the last days—for the Lord walks on the wings of the wind when he pours out his wrath.

From the *New Orleans Tribune* of Oct. 16.

HURRICANE AT HAVANA.
Great Loss of Life and Property—
Destruction of Woods, Crops, &c.—
The brig *Empressario* arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing letters and papers to the 9th instant, by which we have received full accounts of a most disastrous hurricane that passed over the Island of Cuba on the 4th and 5th instant.

So far as heard from, the destruction appears to have extended over the Island far and wide, and the next intelligence must bring us accounts of many more disasters, both by sea and land, than we have yet heard. The loss of property has been enormous—the loss of life, though it has been considerable, we are astonished that it is no greater.

The barometer, during the storm fell five inches—something never before known within the tropics.

SUNDAY, October 6, 1844.

When we wrote an article this morning, we had not seen but a small part of the ravages of the hurricane—Now that we have traversed the whole city—now that our eyes has beheld innumerable ruins—now that we have heard with horror the relation of a thousand disasters—a thousand scenes of desolation occurring in the short space of 11 hours—we suppress our feelings to paint the effect of this torture, without a parallel in the history of Cuba. Most sad indeed is this relation to us, and were it not to satisfy the public mind, we would beg to be excused. But knowing that the reality is never so horrible as the exaggerated picture which fear and charlatanism forces upon public anxiety, we will seek to calm the excited emotions of the community. We do not wish to infer from this, that our sad review will be wholly exact or complete—At this early hour it is impossible to obtain positive information of the extent of suffering. The public authorities for the city and port are actively engaged in the inquiry, and in the method of repairing them as far as possible. Those most interested do not know their losses with any degree of certainty. Therefore, our sketch will be complete, provisionally; but we shall *ad interim* write new facts, information and dates, complete and rectify it, should it be requisite.

The 4th of October—as we have already said, a day of such sad memory—it rained continually and abundantly. At first, the wind was light and scanty from the S. E. Afterwards it blew with more force from due east until evening, when nature fell to almost a complete calm—a prelude to a grand tragedy that was soon to be enacted. At 8 p. m. it began to blow and rain with force; at 9 the wind was tempestuous; at 10, a hurricane—increasing in strength during the whole night, and continuing thus until 10 A. M. Then imperceptibly it began to lull. At meridian, much diminished, and diminishing all the evening. During that unfortunate night and morning the hurricane traversed three fourths of the compass, and with such sudden variations, that the dangers, especially in the bay, were aggravated, rendering all efforts heroically employed for the salvation of the lost vessels, null.

During this night of terror, tribulation filled the heart of this tranquil city. At 1 p. m. commenced the demolition of houses, enclosures, trees, doors and windows, and to such extent that it would be difficult to find within our whole extensive population, within and without the city walls, a single house that has not suffered, and been injured more or less. Night interminable! To the clamor of destruction which resounded in the ele-

ments, the cries of the victims, the voices of sufferers, the tears of the unfortunate, and the prayers of the faithful, were added.

The long desired for dawn of day at length arrived, but not with it a termination of the general anguish, which increased as the feeble rays of light illuminated as with the torch of death this picture of destruction; for in truth it was between the hours of 6 and 8 that the hurricane effected its greatest ravages. During that day almost every establishment remained close; the streets and squares were deserted; the distribution of the daily supplies for the city were retarded till late in the afternoon. In the markets there was nothing—no milk, meat or provisions of any kind. When the hurricane was over, the city continued to present the appearance of a place bombarded and sacked. Doors and windows that remained, were found shut, and only through sections of the doors and windows (loopholes) might a face be seen anxiously watching to learn if the war of the elements was over. Wherever the eye was cast, we saw rubbish, boughs and trunks of trees, spouts window-frames, houses propped up, windows and doors forced out, turrets broken, walls demolished and habitations overflowed. The spectacle which the wharves of Caballeria, San Francisco and the Machina presented, especially the latter, is indescribable, most horrible and most desolate. At the first, the vessels moored there striking against each other, had their ribs broken. At the second, more than ten schooners went to pieces, and passage boats and launches broken, with masts and spars, boxes and barrels, were under the wharf. At the Machina, were seen likewise a multitude of small vessels destroyed, injured and abandoned. The gate of the wharf was forced down, and the great mist of the Machina fell, and in its fall destroyed part of the houses which were there. At the Fish market there has also been havoc—one of its towers ruined—all the launches that were near it, were thrown up on the shore or in the sewers. In front of the Fish market, against the quartel of Valdez, and over against the city walls, a brig loaded with charcoal has been driven, and directing the eye towards the Punta, three or four more vessels are seen. The picture is sad from this point—vessels dismasted in the channel—others lost on the rocks, but this morning she is flating again, having suffered much.

We have already said that the Ten-glado, or shed on the wharf of Caballeria, is completely down. In its fall three victims lost their lives—two whites and one black. The new shed in front of the Custom House has suffered damage likewise—the planks of the wharfs broken up. In Regla the damages are considerable, as much in the town as the wharves. The Plaza de Toros half destroyed, and many houses fallen. In Guanabacoa, we are informed, that more than 30 houses are ruined. In the Cerro many houses and enclosures are down. In Puntres—we do not know what has happened in this picturesque place. The bridge of Mordaz is disappeared.

In Havana we have heard of three stone and mortar houses almost ruined and it is rare to find one that has not suffered partially. The greater part of the city lamps have gone to pieces. The top ornaments of the Government House have been transported, as by magic, to a great distance. The stately palm trees of Santa Clara were torn up by the roots, and their beautiful leaves thrown by the wind into the street.

In the street O'Reilly, No. 108, a chamber, or upper story, was blown down, injuring considerably a mulatto carpenter and a boy who slept there.

At present we do not know of any more personal accidents within the city walls.

Outside of the walls, as was to be expected, was the greatest destruction.

The sentry-boxes were carried a great distance and torn into chips; the lamps torn from their hangings and utterly destroyed. Opposite the Pilar of India many houses have fallen; the balconies that extended to Cienfuegos street, and many others, no longer exist. The *Campos de Marte* (Parade Ground) on the south and west side, has lost a great part of its iron railings and pillars, which fell from the force of the wind and the trees blown against them. All the arches and gateways have lost the trophies and inscriptions which adorned them. The great House of Aldama—that castle—

palace, built bomb-proof—has suffered; one of its balconies, facing the north, was twisted away by the wind. The *Plaza de Vapor*, on its north side, is without a single excuse for a door. The *Alameda* is all blown down—all there is a level.

The American ship *Ebro*, which sailed from New Orleans for Havana, was wrecked on the point of Salado, near to this port. Crew all saved—vessel a total wreck.

The Spanish brig *Zaragorzo*, which sailed on the 4th, was lost on the rocks of Bauta, westward of this port, and totally lost. Captain and crew (with the exception of three) saved.

The vessels of war injured are—frigate *Isabel 2d*, injured slightly. Frigate *Cortes*, parted cable and drifted in among the merr. h. hunt vessels, and injured both them and herself—in the gale of the 2d she ran aground on the Tito, and carried away her jibboom and royal mast and yard. *S. Amer. Congress*, lost a boat and had her chimney blown down. The *Bazon* suffered in her side, uppers and bow. The brig *Liberto* suffered only inside. The schooner *Infanta*, unground. *Transport* lost a boat. The *Ponton* *Marte* lost her cithards. The brig *Trueno* lost only her camboose and boat injured.

The American vessels in this harbor have all suffered more or less, from \$200 to \$2000. The schooner *Mary Shields*, *Patrol*, of S. German, was the most exposed during the storm. She is injured as much, if not more, than any other American vessel.

From Matanzas.—In Matanzas the hurricane commenced on the 4th, and continued with scarcely any intermission, until night. A great many dwellings made of sugar and sugar houses are blown down, and there is scarcely a roof in the place that has escaped the effects of the gale.

Yesterday morning the rivers of S. Juan and Yanuri were swollen to a degree never before seen, carrying every thing they met before them, and as some of the edifices on their margins were blown down, the rush of waters finished what the gale had left. The supposed amount of sugar lost in these buildings on the margins, is 3,000 boxes. The store houses of Messrs. Domingo Aldama and Julian Alfonso, being very strongly built, escaped destruction.

The loss of lives is said to consist of five lancers, victims of the fall of their barracks, two women and one man (white) killed; two negroes drowned in the Ojo.

Many more would have perished had it not been for the strenuous efforts of many persons who, on h. r. b. placed their lives in danger to save their fellow-beings who remained in their dwellings too long to be saved on foot.

In the bay of Matanzas, the damages have indeed been great—the only vessel which has escaped without any injury, is the Spanish brig *Sabin*, bound to Bremen with 651 boxes of sugar on board.

The American brig *Maria Teresa*, which was loading for London, cut her masts away, saving by this means her vessel from going on shore. The barque *Ann Louis*, Captain *Snow*, of Boston, was thrown upon the rocks, but this morning she is flating again, having suffered much.

The steamer *Cardenas*, and the American ship *Washington*, are entirely lost. The damage, which is universally felt, is great, incalculable, and the information from the country is most heartrending. Every thing, canes, plants, veg. tables, &c., have all suffered.

From all parts we continue to receive accounts of the terrible storm. In San Antonio de Baños a great many houses have fallen. The theatre and the tower of the church are ruined. It is said that three or four lives are lost—one of them, a youth of twelve years crushed by the falling walls. In the district or county of Cienfuegos, seven leagues from Havana, the hurricane has made great destruction of houses, windows and trees. A letter from that place says that the town of Wajay is wholly blown down, excepting the church and three stores, in which the neighbors took refuge. This town consisted of 62 houses, some of stone, but most of wood and plaster.

On the coffee estate *Destino*, the negro houses have disappeared, and the dwelling is much shattered. On the *Cómon* estate the houses are ruined, and not a plant, shrub, tree, or fruit of any kind is left.

From Santiago de las Vegas they write that the tempestuous wind is severe and destructive for the space of 14 hours, beginning at 9 p. m. of the 4th, and throwing to considerable distances doors, windows, balconies, plasters of the churches, door windows and hoppers of the houses, built on the ground floor.

From the iron and steel works.—The *Campos de Marte* (Parade Ground) on the south and west side, has lost a great part of its iron railings and pillars, which fell from the force of the wind and the trees blown against them. All the arches and gateways have lost the trophies and inscriptions which adorned them. The great House of Aldama—that castle—

palace, built bomb-proof—has suffered; one of its balconies, facing the north, was twisted away by the wind. The *Plaza de Vapor*, on its north side, is without a single excuse for a door. The *Alameda* is all blown down—all there is a level.

On the coffee estate *Candelaria*, 8 miles from Bahia, the hurricane was felt with as great force as in Havana. All the houses of ordinary construction, and many of stone and mortar, are down. The dwellings have suffered much. The winds have thrown all down except the coffee bushes, and they are much injured.

P. S.—The Spanish *Corre* is advised to sail for Cadiz on the 9th inst.

The Captain General has decreed that in consequence of the effect of the hurricane, the persons who own wood houses injured by the storm, may repair them with wood, if they are too poor to build with stone and mortar. This decree has made the Captain General very popular among all classes. He has likewise decreed that boards, planks, window-frames, shutters, and all kinds of wood for building houses, may enter free of duty. The same liberty (free of duty) for six months beginning to day, upon corn and corn-meal, beans, potatoes, rice, sweet potatoes, plantains. Also some other minor regulations advantageous to the people.

GREAT GALE OFF THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Our New Orleans papers furnish us with additional particulars of the great gale off the southern coast, in which many vessels, a large amount of property, and many lives were lost. The details are derived from the "Light of the Reef," published at Key West, on the 9th inst.—*S. Louis Republic*.

The gale commenced on the 4th inst., and lasted eighteen hours. On the 5th before the gale had reached its height, the U. S. revenue cutter *Vigilant*, dropped her anchors and was driven to sea, where, with the exception of two seamen, all were lost. The officers and crew of the *Vigilant* consisted of W. B. G. Taylor, commanding; Wm. G. Taylor, Lt. commanding; Mr. Cooper of Birmingham, Mass., 21 Leut.; six seamen, and the cook and cabin boy, slaves, belonging to Capt. Taylor; Mr. Robert Cooper, one of the Louisiana pilots, and two of the negroes who deserted with the pilot boat from the *Albion*, were on board. J. C. Johnson, pilot, belonging to the *Vigilant* and Mr. Robert T. Armistead, of New Orleans, (passenger,) were providentially ashore, and saved.

[This vessel—as we learn from accounts received by the eastern mail yesterday—was capsized; and Michael Driscoll and Henry Hoyt, the two seamen saved, caught hold of a small canoe, which got loose from the vessel while bottom up. They retained their hold for two days and nights the sea continually breaking over them. They were taken off by the ship *Izalde*, from New Orleans for London, nearly speechless and quite exhausted.]

Schooner Hudson, Captain Miller of New York, recently from Washington, D. C., drove to sea with two anchors dragging, in the early part of the gale, about 10 A. M., and is supposed to be lost, with all on board, viz: Ambrose Cooper, passenger from St. Augustine; James Miller, (the captain,) of New Orleans; William Mollard, mate, of the eastern shore of Virginia; John Saunders, Englishman, and A. Thompson, Norwegian, crew and owners. The four owners of the schooner were lately partners on board the *Columbus*, 7t, and had employed their savings in the purchase and fitting out of their vessel, particularly for freighting and passage on the route.

Ship Atlantic, Mallet, from Liverpool for New Orleans, went ashore on Carriacou reef on the morning of the 4th inst.

Same day, the gale increasing, cut away her masts; she then got into deep water, when her chain parted and she struck on the rocks. Part of the cargo, consisting of dry goods and hardware, were saved and brought to Key West. The crew and passengers had also arrived there. Ship reported to have bilged.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

On the night of the 18th, a dreadful storm visited Lake Erie. The *Advertiser* (Buffalo) states that the amount of property is immense, and the loss of life is awful. The *Cincinnati Gazette* received the following letter from a correspondent at Buffalo:

BUFFALO, Oct. 19—10 o'clock, A. M.

Messrs. Editors: It is my painful duty to give you a few of the particulars of the hard at gale that ever visited this section of the country: \$300,000 will not cover the loss of property in this city.

At about half past eleven last night the gale commenced blowing from the northwest most violently. It kept increasing from that time until about 4 o'clock.

The iron U. S. steamer *Chautauque*, Bunker Hill and Columbus, with several canal boats, were driven from the harbor and cast ashore; some below the south pier, and some in the bay. The steamship *Indian Queen* and schooner *Ashland* were driven on shore, in attempting to make the pier. The Com-

modore Perry came in at 12 o'clock, in a shocking condition. She was almost crippled. She did a great deal of damage to boats and vessels while landing at the dock. The steamers *St. Louis*, *Julia Palmer* and *Robert Fulton* left last evening at 7 o'clock, for the upper Lakes. The *St. Louis* was driven back to Black Rock this morning. The *Julia Palmer* was driven back also; but after making several attempts to get into the harbor, was beaten up by the waves, where she has laid since.

ANOTHER HURRICANE—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

We learn from the *Western Expositor*, printed at Independence, in Jackson County, that a destructive hurricane visited that section of the State about 9 o'clock of the night of the 25th. Its effects were lamentably disastrous. That paper says:

It came across the prairie, and the first we heard of its effects, was at the Mission, three miles from Westport, which it injured considerably, from whence it passed over our country in a north-east direction, striking the river about one-half mile above Wayne city, at C. N. Hill's mill, and have heard of its keeping down the river for some miles, but as yet we have not heard where it commenced nor where it ended. It varied from five to seven hundred yards in width, and pursued a straight direction.

We give the following list of the killed and wounded.

Mr. McGill, Livingston, killed; Mrs. Stone, do., Mr. Kerr had three children killed, and himself greatly wounded; Miss Mary Middleton and Dr. Martin's son, near Westport, were killed. A stranger who had been moving a family to Platte, and encamped opposite Owen's landing, was found dead, his wagon blown entirely away. Thomas Hedges, had all his houses and furniture blown off, and several of his family badly crippled. Samuel Lambeth, house &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Beards, iv, house &c., blown off. J. King, do., Mrs. Higgins, do., and herself badly crippled. Mrs. Ragan, do., and herself and negro man crippled. Calvin McCoy, do, and several of his family crippled. Dr. Martin, do., Mrs. Buckhart, do., Thomas Smith, do., C. N. Hall's steam saw mill, roof blown off, grist mill and houses blown entirely away—damage about \$1200.

We have heard of several others killed and wounded, and much more property injured, but do not know the particulars. We have no idea that the half has been told, or yet heard of the loss of lives and destruction of property, occasioned by this awful tornado.

The Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.—In entering this most celebrated of the Turkish mosques the *tout ensemble* of the interior is somewhat less imposing than the exterior induces us to believe, and this is owing, in the greatest measure, to the disproportionate shallowness of the bays, the diameter of which is 115, while its height does not exceed 20 feet. There are in the interior a vast number of columns of which height, of porphyry, are from the temple dedicated to the sun by the Aurelian, and the same number of green marble from the temple of Ephesus, as well as many others, the spoils of various heathen temples. The floor of the mosque is covered with beautiful carpets, and the ornaments throughout are of great richness. In different quarters of the mosque are small raised platforms, where dervishes or learned doctors are explaining the Koran, and each has his own particular audience. The mosque has without doubt a vast number of people, though it is really inferior in size to St. Peter's or St. Paul's in the visitor's eye, it surprises with the exception of a few feet of floor in front. Mr. J. H. Brewster was sleeping in the front part of the second story, and escaped in a miraculous manner. The falling mass carried away part of the bed on which he was sleeping, leaving no way of escape except through the front window.

Foreign News

8 DAYS LATER.

By the Great Western which left Liverpool on the 12th Oct., we have our files of foreign papers as usual and, although they are barren as to any thing that would interest us, still we extract a few items:

ENGLAND.

King Philippe was visiting the Queen, other matters remained as at our last advices.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell's tour from Dublin to Derryane has been a triumphal progress. In his carriage rode Mr. John O'Connell and Miss Staunton; and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, junior, travelling by the mail, overtook the party at Limerick, and proceeded in company with them.—At every town the houses were decorated with evergreens and triumphal arches spanned the streets; inscriptions being hung up here and there, such as "Remember the 30th of May." The glorious triumph of the 7th September, "Dengham, Cottenham, and Campbell," and the like. At several points of his progress addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented.

SWEDEN.

A great frost had inundated many places in Sweden.

INDIA.

Sir Henry Hardinge arrived at Calcutta at eight o'clock on the evening of the 23d July, and was immediately sworn into his high office.

Prior to his departure, Lord Ellenborough was entertained, publicly, by the officers of the army at Calcutta, and he then declared, that his chief regret on quitting India arose from his separation from the military service, which he highly prized. He embarked, on the 1st of August, on board the steamer Tennessee, and immediately started for Suz.—A subscription was in progress for the erection of some testimonial of respect to him.

The mutiny of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, which has been repressed by the decided measures of General Hunter, had produced the most stringent proceedings on the part of Sir Charles Napier, the Governor of Scinde. The colors were taken from the regiment, and the trial of the forty ringleaders of the mutiny was going on with the greatest care.

A small expedition, sent to attack a fort called Bawree, thirty-six miles northwest of Khaungur, had been obliged, by the great heat, to retreat back to Khaungur.

The news from the Punjab represents that country as a prey to anarchy and confusion, and the lowest intrigues of assassination and plunder by the chiefs. The shiksas hate the British Indian Government, and it is feared that, however pacific may be Sir Henry Hardinge's inclinations, he will be forced into war.

The rulers of Caubul, Candahar, and are described as acting with more unanimity than ever known before, and Heera Singh, notwithstanding the difficulties of his Government, is eager to side with and to be supported by those chieftains.

The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger, from China, has been the signal for great rejoicing. He was welcomed with addresses, and dinners, balls, &c. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address, to which his excellency returned a most remarkable answer, in which the late proceedings and negotiations in China are reviewed.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarked, at Bombay, on the 27th of August, on his return to Europe.

CHINA.

The news from China does not come down later than the 21st of June, and was brought to Bombay by the steamer Driver, on board of which Sir H. Pottinger arrived there. The visit of the French frigate Alcione, to Chusan and Shanghai, had occasioned much excitement among the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered eminently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French men-of-war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Alcione had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

At Canton, the populace continued very unruly, manifesting on every occasion that presented itself, a spirit of extreme discontent at the presence of foreigners. An arrow, as a windvane, had been placed on the top of the United States' flag-staff, and great umbrage had been taken at this by the Chinese: on what ground is not explained. On the 6th of May the American Consul, Mr. Forbes, caused the obnoxious weathercock to be removed. While a party of sailors were engaged in this a riot commenced among the rabble, some of whom pushed themselves into the square and threatened mischief. A placard was, shortly afterwards, issued by the gentry strongly recommending the maintenance of good feeling. Intelligence, of the 17th, from Canton is contained in private letters from Hongkong of the 19th, more recent than any we can discover in the papers of the last named date. The mob had broken into the square of the America factory, on the afternoon of the 17th, and endeavored to pull down the United States' flag. They were resisted, and a Chinaman, who turned out to be an innocent and uncorrupted shopkeeper, was shot. At ten, P. M., the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued to

a state of great excitement, and Canton was placarded with threatening notices that the factories would be attacked and burned. The Chinese authorities appear to have no authority whatever over the mob, and it seems to be thought that, unless some strong and decided measures are taken by us, there will be no safety for either life or property at Canton.

EGYPT.

Lord Ellenborough arrived at Cairo on the 19th September, and immediately proceeded on board the steamer Geyser, by which he was to sail, on the following day, for Marseilles.

Mr. H. Bourne, of the London Post-office, had arrived at Alexandria, for the purpose of definitely settling the treaty between the British Government and the Pacha relative to the transit of the mails. The details were kept secret.

GREECE.

King Otho opened the session of the Chambers, in person, on the 19th of September. His speech was conciliatory in tone, and promised useful measures. The first anniversary of the revolution of the 15th September was celebrated with all the solemnity of a national *fête*. The King and Queen attended a solemn thanksgiving in the principal church; the whole of the troops were under arms; and, in the evening, the city was illuminated.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT. By the brig Cohancy, 50 days from Rio Grande, we learn that war is declared by Brazil against the Argentine republic, through the intercession of General Paz. 10,000 troops passed through Rio Grande, on their way to Montevideo. The immediate and total destruction of Oribe's forces is anticipated, and the port of Montevideo will be thrown open and trade again commenced.

It is supposed that Brazil will not be satisfied with the destruction of the blockade; but continue to the entire overthrow of Rossas. More troops were daily expected from the north with Paz at their head.

CUBA.

PORTS OPENED FOR SUPPLIES. A letter to a commercial house in New Orleans states, that in consequence of the destruction caused by the late disastrous storm on the 4th instant, the following articles will be admitted free of duty during the ensuing six months: viz: boards, planks, dimensions, and every description of building lumber; also—rice, corn, cornmeal, beans, potatos. The same paper adds, that the damage produced by the storm to buildings, fruit trees, rice, corn, cane, and coffee, is immense, though it was not possible to make any estimate of the extent to which the ensuing crops were injured.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz dates to the 30th Sept. have reached us via N. Orleans and Havana.

The remaining 104 Texan prisoners that were confined in the Castillo Perote, were released on the 16th ult., and are looked for at N. Orleans by the cutter Woodbury. Great joy is expressed at the event.

Santa Anna had obtained leave of absence from the chambers, for a season, and left the capital on the 12th Sept., for his residence at Mingo de Clavo.—Gen. Canalizo, who reached San Louis Potosi on the 17th, and took command of the army operations against Texas, on the following day, was summoned to return to the capital which he reached the 19th, and immediately entered upon the duties of provisional president, during the absence of the president.

The N. O. Pekayune says: "In no portion of the news received by the way of Havana do we find any mention made of the preparations against Texas, nor do we learn that the chambers have taken any further steps towards raising the \$4,000,000 voted for the war. From the retirement, however temporary, of Santa Anna, and the recall of Canalizo, we are more and more convinced that the president sees the hopelessness of a contest with the republic of 'the Lone Star.'

TEXAS.

President Houston's reply to Gen. Woll's manifesto, announcing the commencement of hostilities is in the Galveston Citizen of the 27th ult.

It is dated Washington, (Texas,) July 29th, 1844, and is cuttely caustic. After rebuking the solidair hero of San Jacinto for his want of diplomatic courtesy in not making his address or communication through the proper channel, the secretary of state refers to the indignation expressed by Santa Anna at what he calls the perfidy of the Texan government disapproving of the acts of the Texan commissioners.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 19th ult., says: The House of Bishops is still in session, engaged, as we learn, in an investigation of the affairs of the General Theological Seminary.

The following is the action of the House upon a subject of great importance in this Diocese:

"Sentence of Suspension passed upon the Right R. reverend Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity from the House of Bishops in General Convention assembled October 21st, 1844.

"The Right Reverend Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, having acknowledged himself the cause of reproach and injury to the Church, and having submitted himself to the judgment of the House of Bishops in General Convention assembled, the said House does hereby adjudge that the said Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, be suspended from all public exercise in the offices and functions of the sacred ministry, and in particular from all exercises

whatsoever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God; and does accordingly so suspend the said Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, and declared him suspended, from and after this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, from all public exercise whatsoever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

PHILANDER CHASE, Sen. Bishop.

"*The Right Rev. Henry Ustick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity. Oh good Lord—or Physician heal thyself!*

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1844.

DELAY.

Our paper has been delayed beyond its proper time, for want of paper.—The bad state of navigation, &c., has been the cause.

TRADES' MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the Masonic Hall was filled with a meeting of the various trades of this city; and was addressed by John Taylor, Esq., Alderman Spencer, Gen. Young, and others. The drift of their discourses were to go ahead and carry out the project of sustaining and building up Nauvoo by its own mechanical and manual labor.

Mr. Taylor said, "that we can manufacture every thing that is necessary for us to use or wear, by uniting our industry and means; for labor is wealth and power if we will only carry it out." There is no speculation in it, we want to carry it out on matter of fact principles," &c.

Mr. Spencer said, "that it was to the interest of every Latter-day Saint to use their influence, (both pecuniary and in labor,) and to come forward and assist to build us all up as one—to secure to us a home, a resting place from the impending storm that is gathering to burst over the world. We are identified as one and we ought to feel for the interest of all—we must support one another," &c.

Gen. Young said, "we can eventually produce a re-action and bring back some of the money that has been going away from us at the time. The only thing is to persevere, and we can compete with eastern manufacturers," &c. &c.

A letter was read by John Taylor Esq., from a gentleman of Peterboro, N. H., by the name of Livingston, relative to building a factory here; and a committee consisting of Messrs. Scovil, Repher, and Adams, were appointed to answer said communication, and make arrangements for the erection of a suitable building for said factory.

Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The smoky days—or, as some say, "Indian Summer," have given the farmer an excellent chance to prepare for winter. The weather is dry, and, for the most part, warm, giving the extensive prairies of the west time to dry, and burn, and smoke, while the Indians hunt. It is self evident that the "poor Indian" can make smoky days, while Jonathan, John Bull, and Saint Cloud, can do little more than smoke a cigar, or snuff up their noses at the Dutchman's pipe.

Wit of the World.—The wit manifested by all the leading societies, which make up what is commonly called "the world," exhibits itself the fairest in the *Amazons* of the present age. The temperance party comes out with cold water calendar; the jolly crew with a "comic," so funny pictured, that the devil himself, in his most gracious and sanctified meditations, could not help laughing at the oddities of some body. Next comes a democrat, a whig, and by the powers of John Calvin, the Presbyter, the Crocket, and so on we may say—all sort of *Almanacs*. Now all we have to say, so long as "guzzling" looks ahead, is to be hoped that *Almanacs* will calculate during this year, what may be expected next year; but if every new kind is a true sign of this "speckled bird" age, in all sobriety, as it was in the days of Noah, we should think all the clean beasts and fowls were aboard, and that the "creeping things" had begun to come.

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"When the war-dogs are howling." We have cliped the following:

him to hearing, redding, meditatio, be at cost for minist: & ordin: & giuel much to ye poore, if a man attaine to s: row mouings & desires, affect, of love & peace, courage of resolutions, plenty of gifts &c. yet all this is of no worth to make a man right: before God;

So that unless he doe freely for his owne name sake set his loue on man, he is jhil dee de & condemnation: but that they see not, & go they doe justifie them: in their owne right & submit not to conut all losse, & by donne as lost ones, and waif for life in gods

10. 2. 3.

From the *Illinois State Register*.

Warsaw, Nov., 1st, 1844.

DEAR SIRS:—I send you a plate with an engraved likeness of T. C. Sharp, Editor of the Warsaw Signal, and one of the supposed murderers of Jo Smith. He has made himself somewhat notorious in our county as one of the chief agitators of the Anti-Mormon humbug. He is who invents and publishes all the lies about Mormon stealing; Mormon murders; Mormon adulteries; spiritual wives and Danites; for the purpose of exciting the people to riot and murder. This same Sharp was once an Anti-Masonic editor in the western part of New York. He it was who invented the name of "Jack Mormon" for all such persons who refused to take part in the Anti-Masonic humbug of that day. He has transferred himself to Hancock, settled at Warsaw; and made himself the organ of a gang of town lot speculators there, who are afraid that Nauvoo is about to kill off their town, and render their speculations abortive. As with him, his most brilliant achievement here was to import his own nick-name for the peaceable people of New York and apply it with the affix of Jack Mormon to the honest and sober minded portion of the community in Hancock. This fellow after laboring for years, in the Anti-Masonic cause in New York; and assisting to give the whigs an ascendancy in the western part, now pretends to be a democrat. But he deceives nobody. Every one knows that he and a few others at Warsaw pretend to be democrats; as a sure means of injuring the democratic party.—Whenever a whig paper talks about democrats being in the exterminating party, it is always these fellows. They are also the democratic witnesses and letter writers for the Whigs against the Governor. It is by such fellows the whigs can prove any thing they want to. But now for the likeness. Here it is.

THOMAS C. SHARP.

lawyers, clerks, shop apprentices, butlers, and a few dustmen.

What a picture of human depravity! What a monument of corruption!! what a solemn warning to men of principle to beware!!! Suppose that some of our most renowned moralists should finish the picture by adding a list of American *Duelists*. They would embellish the bloody ground work with the names of a Burr, a Clinton, a Jackson, a Decatur, a Clay, with here and there a lesser spock of "Dust" showing their brethren of the "Red bud" and "fire fly," that on land and sea, and from the President down to the patriot of the penknife, we too were, *vis et amis*, gentlemen of HONOR!

Dreadful Loss of Life near Sunderland, England.—Accounts from Sunderland give an account of an explosion in a colliery, about ten miles from Sunderland, which has caused the destruction of ninety-six human beings! It is said that at the time of the accident there were a hundred persons in the pit, and that only three or four had been saved.

Further Particulars.—This calamity appears to have been more dreadful than we first anticipated. The number of men in the pit at the time of the explosion was nearly 150. Only one man, it is said, has escaped alive uninjured. Upward of 100 dead bodies have already been brought to the bank. It is utterly impossible to describe the dreadful anguish of the surviving relatives.

One man was found unsinged, with his cap in his mouth; he had probably placed it there in order to prevent the foul air getting into his mouth. Several had their fingers closed in each other, and pressing on their mouths. Fifteen putters (boys) and young men employed in taking the coals from the hewers to the bottom of the shaft) were in one lump—all clasped together. They had their clothes on prepared to ascend. When working they are nearly naked.

The state of the relatives beggars all description. Each cottage had its dead father or brother, or both. Three men at the bottom of the shaft were saved: the shock was so great that the roof near them had fallen down and so blocked up the passage as to stop the further progress of the bad air. These men thus providentially rescued were the first who brought the intelligence to the bank: the explosion was not heard by those outside the pit. The men who asked the cause of the dreadful accident say that the state of the pit must have been known to some persons; but it does not appear that any complaints had been previously made.

One boy had his bones sticking out of his thigh; many had their bones broken, some very much scorched, while others, to all external appearances, were uninjured. The "after damp" is generally fatal to those who escape the immediate effect of the explosion.

The three men saved are John Thompson, wagon wayman; John Hall, hewer; and —— Coats, putter. These three were at the bottom of the shaft when the explosion occurred.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

CITY OF NAUVOO, Ill., Sept. 14, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I chose to take a route by land from Quincy to this place, and left on the morning of the 12th, in wagon with a pair of horses which I had chartered for the purpose. The first 12 or 15 miles of the route towards Warsaw is the most beautiful undulating Prairie, and of superior capabilities for farming. There are a few miles of country somewhat broken into ridges and ravines, covered with timber, scarcely settled with people from Tennessee and Kentucky, with a sprinkling of natives of New England. There is very little appearance of enterprise or improvement on this part of the way; there are two small hamlets of very little consequence, called Urus and Lima: we also passed Bear Creek, a stream perhaps as large as Mill River, in Springfield. Seeing a sign over a log cabin, of *Cake and Beer*, I went in, and notwithstanding the unpromising appearance outside, the interior was arranged with the utmost neatness, and the cook and beer which the lady of the house gave me was excellent. I certainly shall lay no claims for shrewdness in promptly making up my mind that she was a yankee. Mrs. Jackson told me she was a native of Rutland County, Vermont. Her husband was a house joiner, and was at work a few miles on the way to Warsaw. I had no difficulty in making up my mind, from her remarks, that they had made an almost fatal mistake in leaving the green hills of their native State, for, of the comforts they left behind them, scarcely one could be found here. I have much reason to believe that this was one of thousands of instances of persons who would return with alacrity to the places they have left, if in their power. After passing over for 8 miles of level Prairie, I arrived at Warsaw at 1 o'clock. Warsaw like Quincy is built on a high bluff, and approaches the Mississippi by a road of a very steep grade. It is a place of considerable business, but is indifferently built.

You will remember that Warsaw was the scene of much excitement and alarm during a part of the time of the troubles with the Mormons in Nauvoo, and particularly after the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in the Carthage jail. There was considerable reason for alarm, for if the Mormons had not been quieted by the assurance of Gov. Ford that the guilty murderers should be

brought to justice, they would most probably have taken the matter into their own hands, and there was no force available under the control of the Governor, that could have prevailed against the well-organized and well armed Nauvoo Legion. A boat arriving while I was stopping for dinner, I dismissed my "lantern craft," and took passage to Nauvoo by water. I arrived here about sunset, and located myself at the "Mansion House," kept by Joe Smith up to the time of his death, and by his widow until a week past. It is now kept by Mr. William Marks, (a leading Mormon.) Mrs. Smith having moved into a very commodious house on the opposite side of the street.

Designing to make the best of the short time I could remain here, I immediately informed Mr. Marks that I was a stranger from "Yankee land," visiting Nauvoo for the purpose of learning every thing about the place and the people that circumstances would allow, and that he would lay me under great obligations if he would give me in the first place a horse and carriage and driver, to see what I could of the city, and the Temple now building, and after that to answer all my questions which he might not consider pertinent.

Mr. Marks very readily expressed a willingness to aid me in my enquiries, and instead of sending his son, went with me himself.

Although the dusk of the evening was rapidly coming on, I soon saw that I was in a city. I had not before by any means acquired an adequate idea of the extent and population of the city of Nauvoo, nor of the size, style, and superior workmanship of the Temple, so far as it is advanced, but determined to look at the whole by day light. I returned to the Hotel. I was introduced during the evening to Mrs. Joseph Smith Senior, Mother of Joe, and talked with her unreservedly of the affairs of the Mormons, and of the horrors which resulted in the death of a Mr. Pickard, well known in this city, and his son a young man about 21 years of age, were killed in an affray on the 16th inst., at Miller's Bluffs, on the Ouachita river, Arkansas. Mr. P.

had been engaged in business for some time at Miller's Bluffs. He had been for many years a Commissary of one of the wards of the Municipality, and was a veteran of '14-'15. We will probably get the particulars of this unfortunate affair in a few days.

[New Orleans Pic.

The New York True Sun says: We understand that a sale of India shawls, on the 24th, by Messrs. Foster & Livingston, several shawls sold as high as \$650 and \$500; others at \$400, \$300, &c.

The *Courrier Francais* states that the hopes entertained as to the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama cannot be realized.—M. Garello has found that the isthmus lies between the two oceans, not merely to the height of ten yards above the level of the sea, as was stated, but to 125 yards, so that, instead of a single trench, a canal with 60 locks would be required.

This morning, Mr. Marks took his horse and wagon quite early, and carried me again to the Temple, and quite to the rear of the city. I saw and talked with the Architect, who showed me all the drawings and plans of the Temple, and explained them as much as I had time to spare. I also saw and conversed with several of the workmen, and particularly with the stone-cutters and sculptors, and mounted the ladder and went on to the topmost part where they were laying the walls, and after all, I do not feel competent to give you an intelligible description, but will do the best I can.

Will in the first place say that the ground plot has no rival for beauty and eligibility for the site of a city in any other town on the Mississippi river, and I have seen no spot that resembles it near as much as the ground on which the city of Washington is built. The river at the northern end takes a sweep, and by the time it gets to the lower part of the city still describes an ellipsis. The portion that alluvial part embraces perhaps one-third of the city, contains the principal part of the stores and the most of the public houses. This embraces Main street, which is a broad avenue 1 1/2 miles long, and several parallel streets, and others crossing them at right angles. The city then rises an easy grade to the level of the prairies, say 150 feet above the river. On this elevation the Temple is situated and shows to the very best advantage; back of this the city still extends at least a mile, and the whole comprises an area of perhaps 4 square miles. You will not suppose that all this ground is compactly built upon yet it is nearly as closely built as the city I am comparing it with, and that may be called a "city of distances"—with this difference—that at the rate the city of Nauvoo has progressed for five years past, it will very soon go ahead of its illustrious predecessor in the number and compactness of its population. The buildings are in general well built, a good portion of brick or stone; some of them are capacious and costly.

The Temple is situated relatively much as the City Hall is in Washington, and is a magnificent structure, so far as it is advanced. It is 123 feet long, 88 feet wide, and the walls 57 feet high. The materials are white lime stone which are quarried on their own ground within a convenient distance. There are 30 pilasters projecting about 15 inches from the walls, the bases of which are wrought to represent the *rising moon* in its first quarter, and the capitals which measured 5 feet high and 6 feet wide at the top, represent the meridian sun—the whole executed in the most elab-

Chase Burning.—The Catholic Church at Guelph, (Canada,) has been burned down. The Hamilton Journal, a Radical paper, says that it was burned intentionally by Orangemen in revenge for the celebrating the reversal of O'Connell's sentence. The Journal offers not a shadow of proof of this atrocious charge.

Hon. Anson Jones is thought to be chosen President of Texas.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor.—SIR: Permit a stranger to say a word or two in favor of your pleasant city. I learn from your people much that never gets abroad. First, instead of broils and contention, jarrings and strife, as some, who have gone out from among you, are trying to make the world believe, you are *all peace*, almost a Millennium; in fact I never saw so great a union.

Second. Instead of Gen. Smith's widow, (Emma,) being cut off from the church, she is in as good standing as she ever was, and ministers to strangers, the same noble disposition.

Thirdly. The church seems more united since the death of Gen. Smith, than when I was here last year. Your "union" is almost a miracle; and there seems to be a spirit thrilling through the bosoms of all Nauvoo—let also tongues say what they may, we will car-

ry out Joseph Smith's measures, in union, now and forever. "If you do, God is with you."

Yours respectfully,

PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

At the last meeting of the City Council, among other business the following ordinances were published:

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that if any person shall sell or give away or dispose of, to be drunk in this city in less quantities than one gallon, any spirituous or intoxicating drink or liquors, except in cases of sickness, they shall pay a fine for each and every offence, of not less than twenty five, and not more than four hundred dollars to be tried before the Mayor.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that all ordinances or parts of ordinances, or private grants concerning spirituous and other liquors, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained that if any person shall be convicted before the Mayor, of drunkenness in this city, he, she, or they shall be fined twenty dollars.—This fine may be paid in labor upon the public streets, or other public works of this city, at the discretion of the Mayor.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Nov. 9th, 1844.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

W. Richards, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING A SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN NAUVOO.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that Newell K. Whitney and George Miller, are hereby authorized to use the barn and yard of P. P. Pratt, for the purpose of slaughtering cattle, hogs, and other animals for supplying the Temple hands and the city with meat, until the first of April next.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Nov. 9th, 1844.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

W. Richards, Recorder.

NOTICE.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, A. W. Babbitt Esq., will deliver a lecture at early candle light at the Masonic Hall, on the Origin and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Ladies and gentleman are respectfully invited to attend.—Admission free.

An adjourned meeting of the Library and Institute, will be held on Monday the 18th instant, over Irving's brick store, when important business will be transacted. All the stockholders having books, will be pleased to return them to the Library.

AMASA LYMAN, Chairman.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, Secretary.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—On the 14th of September 1844, at the residence of Nathaniel Marston, in Olena, Henderson county, Illinois—a stranger by the name of Rufus Wright. He had been to Nauvoo, and was on his return to the State of New York. He said he had a brother in Oneida county by the name of Moses Wright; also, a son in Rochester by the name of John.

NATHANIEL MARSTON.

—At Macedon, Oct. 23d, after an illness of 3 months, of pulmonary consumption; Eliza Antoinette, daughter of Joseph E. and Harriet Johnson—aged 11 months and six days.

ST. LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

from to

Ashes—per lb.

Pot. 7 8

Pearl. 9 10

Ases—per dozen.

Collins. 14 00 16 00

Others. 12 00 14 00

Bugging—Mo. per yard.

Bale **Rope** Mo. per lb.

Beeswax—per lb.

Castor Beans—per bushel.

Candles—per lb.

Sperm. 30 33

Tallow—Mould.

Dipped. 7 8

Stearine—per ton.

Linseed—per gallon.

Sperm. winter, summer,

Lard—per side.

Fish—per bbl.

Castor—per gallon.

Oil—per lb.

Linseed—per gallon.

Sperm. winter, summer,

Lard—per side.

Fish—per bbl.

Castor—per gallon.

Oil—per lb.

Linseed—per gallon.

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Lard—per side.

Fish—per bbl.

Castor—per gallon.

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Linseed—per gallon.

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Lard—per side.

Fish—per bbl.

Castor—per gallon.

Oil—per lb.

Linseed—per gallon.

Sperm. winter, summer,

Lard—per side.

Fish—per bbl

Foreign News

From the New York Tribune.

FROM CANTON DIRECT.

The ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Drinkwater, arrived yesterday from Canton in 127 days. We extract from the Hong Kong Register the following item:

An ordinance has been passed to protect destitute seamen and other persons in the colony of Hong Kong, and to prevent masters of merchant vessels and others from leaving seamen and other persons in a destitute state in the colony, under a penalty of \$1,000 for each offence.

The Robert Fulton touched at St. Helena, but there was nothing of any interest there. The ship Cynthia was in Port; she reports having seen the wreck of the ship Gondolier in the Straits of Faadas.

CHINESE PRINTING.—The Chinese have always done their printing on the stereoty whole system, never using separate types. The Register in relation to this subject says:

Whether the Chinese will ever abandon their stereoty whole system and adopt that of moveable types, is an interesting question. They are, it is true, exceedingly tenacious of old habits and customs. Yet we have seen with astonishment, during the period in which they were for the first time brought in contact with European improvements in the art of war, that they manifested the most eager desire to adopt them. They have learned more in the art of engineering and casting cannon, in this short space of time, and have learnt it more practically and more cheerfully, than the Turks have permitted themselves to learn in a century. We cannot therefore but augur important changes from the friendly intercourse which is likely to grow up between the most ingenious and the most industrious of Asiatics, and the European mind. The stationary character which has so long marked the people of China, there is every reason to believe will be broken up, by the contemplation of European models of excellence, and we think that many years will not elapse before the Chinese adopt the European mode of printing, and set their skilful artisans to cut punches on steel, which shall surpass in beauty every thing that the Europeans have yet been able to achieve. Possibly within less than a quarter of a century, Canton may have its Wilson and Figgins and Caslon, and font's of type may be as much an article of traffic in the Empire as they are in England.

SPAIN.

The elections have terminated. The general results are not yet known, but it is believed they would be entirely favorable to the Moderados. Is the capital the deputies and senators of that party had been returned, and by larger numbers than ever before recorded their votes for candidates. If the statement of the Opposition can be depended on, this is not difficult to be accounted for without supposing the popularity of the Government. They say that the Ministry made up the electoral lists as they pleased, putting on persons who would vote for them without regarding qualifications, and striking off all persons likely to record adverse suffrage.

In some of the provincial elections the Carlistas have been successful—at Salamanca, Segovia, and other places—and at many other elections have run the Moderados very close. This display of their numbers appears both to have surprised and alarmed the Government, and a force of 7000 men, under General Villalobos, which was at one time destined for the invasion of Morocco, has been ordered to march for Navarre to keep the Carlists in check.

The Progressists scarcely appear to have taken any part in the elections. At Barcelona only 700 votes were recorded for Narvaez, the highest candidate—a proof either that public feeling was suppressed by military force, or that the electoral lists were reduced to a mere nullity. This is dangerous, as it shows how deep rooted must be the discontent of a large proportion of the Spanish population.

ITALY.

The imperial family of Austria has gone to reside for a time at Trieste—probably to watch over affairs at Italy, and especially at Rome, where the sovereign Pontiff, deaf to the advice of Austria, Naples, and Tuscany, refuses all concession to that popular discontent which displays itself in perpetual conspiracy against his government.

The attempt made by the Italian revolutionists who had taken refuge at Malta, and at Corfu, to enslave bands of adventurers in Albania, in order to organise another expedition against the Roman States had, we hear completely failed.

Marshal Sebastiani has gone to Venice to watch the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux, who had arrived there on the 23rd of August. He had received divers well known French legitimists, who had repaired to that city to attend him in that part of his progress through Europe. He had also distinguished himself in swimming, having several times passed without resting, from the Mole to Lido, a distance of three miles.

SWEDEN.

Popular disturbances have been occasioned by the rejection of the measure of reform recently discussed in the Diet; and there were riots on the 28 and 29th of August.

TAHITI.

Additional information has been received from the South Seas—all of a melancholy nature, but widely differing in detail. The Paris Moniteur of Wednesday contained the following account:

The government have received the following intelligence from Tahiti, of the date of April 24th:—After having vainly endeavored to bring back to their obedience the rebels who made the attack at Taravao, Governor Brout went out to meet them at Mahahana, where they had made themselves entrenchments, defended by 3000 men, and three pieces of cannon. On the 17th, Governor Brout landed with 441 men of all arms. The rebels were taken with the bayonet, the enemy having 102 men killed, their colors taken from them, and their cannon spiked. The next day was destroyed their works, and carried away their arms and ammunition. On our side we have to lament the loss of two officers—M. Nansouty, enigne de vaisseau, and M. Seigneur, of the artillery. We had been about fifty-two men wounded.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

The following account of a new machine for cutting, or rather gathering wheat, which has just been invented in Australia, is very curious, and the results may be most important. It is communicated by Governor Grey, of South Australia, to the Royal Society of England, under the date of Dec. 13, 1843. He says—

The colony continues to prosper; and the only event which has created any sensation is the complete success which has attended the operations of a newly-invented reaping machine, invented in the colony. This machine reaps, threshes, and winnows, all at the same time, and this at the rate of nearly an acre an hour, the machine requiring to be attended by two men, and to be pushed by two horses. The corn is at once taken from the machine (which stopped for the purpose when it is filled) and put into bags for exportation. The only sum charged for this operation is 10s per acre; the sowing, sowing of corn, time, and labor, and, consequently, of expense, is very great. The inventor of the machine anticipates that next year the whole of his operations will cost much less than 10s per acre. I have seen the machine at work, and was quite satisfied as to its success. You will say—but we shall soon make such a machine in England when the principle is known. It is, however, based upon a peculiarity in this climate, and could, I think, only succeed in a similar very dry climate. I must now give you a description of this invention. It is something like a cart pushed forward with two horses, instead of being drawn. In front of the machine is a very large steel comb, which is pushed forward and seizes the straw of the wheat, as an ordinary comb seizes hair. As the machine is moved forward, the straws are by the motion drawn through the comb until the head, or the part containing the grain, is caught in the comb and dragged towards the mouth of the machine. From the peculiar dryness of this climate the wheat sheds very easily—that is, the corn or grain falls very readily out of the husk; indeed so much so, that when it can not be reaped here in the usual manner without considerable loss from shedding. As soon, therefore, as the head of the wheat is caught in the comb, the grain is as it were, combed out, and falls down the comb to the mouth of the machine. The part of the head of the wheat which does not get through (which is too thin to admit it, until the grain has fallen out) is ultimately dragged up to the mouth of the machine, where it is knocked off by an apparatus like that of the ordinary threshing machine; whilst the rapid advance of the machine creates a strong draft, by aid of which the corn is winnowed. The straw is left standing. So much of it as is required for manure, &c., is mown, and the remainder is burnt.

The grain, all the while increased, before 4 o'clock, A. M. of the 7th, blew a hurricane, every spar was blown off the vessel. The fore and main mast were snapped off even with the deck. In a few hours the hurricane abated leaving the wreck with eight souls on board entirely at the mercy of the waves. For thirteen days they were drifting about on the ocean.

A barrel of bread, some pork and a few apples were got out by cutting through the deck, on which the crew subsisted. While on the wreck they passed by a vessel of about 70 tons, bottom up, painted green.

On the evening of the 19th they saw a large ship standing toward them; it proved to be the Proprietary of Salem. Capt. A. Silver, bound for Sumatra, who immediately sent his boat and removed the unfortunate sufferers on board.

He paid them every attention humanity could prompt. In about three hours afterward the ship Adirondack, Capt. E. B. Clinton, from Liverpool bound to New York, hove in sight and kindly took the sufferers on board and brought them to New York.

In about an hour after the removal of the crew from the Proprietary, the Adirondack fell in with the wreck of the brig, and passed her about 200 yards to leeward. She was completely water logged and every thing above deck swept clean off.

Description of the Capital of New Mexico.

Sant Fe is the only town of an importance in the province. Like most of the towns in this section of country, it occupies the site of an ancient Pueblo Indian village, whose race has been extinct for a great many years. Its situation is twelve or fifteen miles east of the Rio del Norte at the western base of a snow clad mountain, upon a beautiful stream of small mill-power size, which ripples down in icy cascades, and joins the river some twenty miles to the south-westward.

The population of the city itself but little exceeds 3000; yet, including several surrounding villages which are embraced in its corporate jurisdiction, it amounts to nearly 6000 souls. The town is very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways traversed by scattered bits of earth which are interposed with innumerable stones to supply the inhabitants with grain. The only attempt at anything like architectural compactness and precision, consists in four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaped with a fringe of porticos or corredores of the rudest possible description. They

been in bond at Buenos Ayres was allowed to be exported to all ports not in possession of the enemy, on payment of 12 per cent. transit duty.

About 15,000 bbls. of American Flour which had been locked up for about a year, were sold at about \$4. silver, and exported to Banda Oriental and all places on the rivers Uruguay and Paraná, but none admitted for consumption at Buenos Ayres. This amount of Flour, although sold and of bad quality, will diminish the demand for new arrivals.

Admiral Brown, who has been commanding the Argentine Squadron, has been appointed in his place by the rank of Commodore. It is understood to be the intention of the Argentine Government to declare the port of Montevideo to be under strict blockade by sea, which must accelerate its fall. This measure will much interfere with American Commerce, as the principal articles landed there now are flour and provisions of the production of the United States, for which there is no demand at Buenos Ayres. Vessels ordered off must, therefore, make long voyages.

The army of the city of Montevideo is in a very weak state. Gen. Paz, the only General in whom any confidence could be placed, had proceeded to Rio de Janeiro with the hope of procuring assistance from Brazil, which, however, is very improbable. Brazil would be divided into half a dozen new Republics the moment war commenced, and this is well understood at Rio de Janeiro by the government. Gen. Riviera was on the confines of Brazil with 1200 men. The entire of his force may be put down at about 8000, and that of Gen. Orbe at 13000.

The provinces of the Argentine Confederation were quiet & thrifid; war being carried on with the provinces of Mendoza, Tucumán and Córdoba. The amount of duties collected at the Custom House during the last year exceeded that of any year since the formation of the Republic and the country was prosperous.

The U. S. ship Boston Commandant Pendragt, was at Montevideo on the 15th of August.

Balt. Amer.

Loss of Brig Mentor, of Boston.—We are indebted to Captain Carron, of the ship Adirondack, for the following intelligence:

The brig Mentor, Capt. H. F. Merrill, sailed from Bath, Maine, on the 1st of October, loaded with lumber bound for Guadalupe. On Sunday, the 6th, in lat. 10° lon. 65°, encountered light buffeting winds, from the North and East, accompanied with heavy sea. Toward evening the wind increased, and before 10 o'clock P. M. a heavy gale set in, wind blowing from the South-east; by 11 o'clock had to under a close reef main-top sail.

The gale all the while increased, and before 4 o'clock, A. M. of the 7th, blew a hurricane, every spar was blown off the brig, and a heavy toppling sea making a clean breach over her. With difficulty the lunter lashings were cut away, and with the loose timber a seam in by the name of Peter Francis, an Iowan, was swept overboard.

By six o'clock, every spar was blown off the vessel. The fore and main mast were snapped off even with the deck. In a few hours the hurricane abated leaving the wreck with eight souls on board entirely at the mercy of the waves. For thirteen days they were drifting about on the ocean.

A barrel of bread, some pork and a few apples were got out by cutting through the deck, on which the crew subsisted. While on the wreck they passed by a vessel of about 70 tons, bottom up, painted green.

On the evening of the 19th they saw a large ship standing toward them; it proved to be the Proprietary of Salem. Capt. A. Silver, bound for Sumatra, who immediately sent his boat and removed the unfortunate sufferers on board.

He paid them every attention humanity could prompt. In about three hours afterward the ship Adirondack, Capt. E. B. Clinton, from Liverpool bound to New York, hove in sight and kindly took the sufferers on board and brought them to New York.

In about an hour after the removal of the crew from the Proprietary, the Adirondack fell in with the wreck of the brig, and passed her about 200 yards to leeward. She was completely water logged and every thing above deck swept clean off.

Description of the Capital of New Mexico.

Sant Fe is the only town of an importance in the province. Like most of the towns in this section of country, it occupies the site of an ancient Pueblo Indian village, whose race has been extinct for a great many years. Its situation is twelve or fifteen miles east of the Rio del Norte at the western base of a snow clad mountain, upon a beautiful stream of small mill-power size, which ripples down in icy cascades, and joins the river some twenty miles to the south-westward.

The population of the city itself but little exceeds 3000; yet, including several surrounding villages which are embraced in its corporate jurisdiction, it amounts to nearly 6000 souls. The town is very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways traversed by scattered bits of earth which are interposed with innumerable stones to supply the inhabitants with grain. The only attempt at anything like architectural compactness and precision, consists in four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaped with a fringe of porticos or corredores of the rudest possible description. They

stand around the public square, and comprise the Palacio, or Governor's house, the Custom-house, the Barracks (which is connected with the fort Calabozo), the Casa Consistorial of the Alcades, the Capilla de los Soldados or Military Chapel, beside several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders.—Commerce of the Prairies.

Royal Proclamation.—Her Majesty has just issued a proclamation, of which Punch has been favored with an early copy:—Whereas, on each and every of our Royal movements, it has been, and is the custom of sundry wretched disposed persons, known as 'Our Own Correspondents,' and others, to write, and cause to be printed absurd and foolish language, touching our Royal concert, and beloved babies—it is our will and pleasure that such foolish practices, (writing as they do to bring royalty into contempt,) shall be discontinued; and that from henceforth, all vain, silly, and sycophantic verbiage shall cease, and good straightforward, simple English be used in all descriptions by ours; if our Royal consort, and our dearly beloved children, And furthermore, it shall be permitted to our Royal self to wear a white shawl, or a black shawl, without any idle talk being passed upon the same. And further our beloved consort shall, whenever it shall please him, change his round hat for a naval cap with a gold band, without calling for the special notice of the newspapers. And further that our beloved child the Princess Royal, shall be permitted to wear 'hand in hand' with her Royal Father, without exciting such demonstrations of wonderment at the familiarity as have been made known to me by the public press. Be it known that the Queen of England is not the Grand Queen; and further be it remembered, that Englishmen should not stimulate the vanity of speech familiar in the mouths of eastern bondsmen.—Victoria Regina.—Punch:

The port of Weymouth, N. S. has been made a free port of entry.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or buying the following notes:

One five hundred dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1845.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1846.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1847.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1848.

One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1849.

The above notes were made payable to R. D. Foster in property. This is to give notice that I will not pay any of the above notes as they were obtained through fraud.

THOS. H. BURTON.

Nov. 2, 1844. no28-2w*

TEMPLE.

Milk as well as Meat

Some good milk cows are wanted as things for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees, &c.

Nov. 6-15.

ALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.

LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the State and County taxes for Hancock County for the year 1844, will be at the diff'rent precincts, by his deputy John M. Ferris, for receiving taxes at the dates and places as follows:

At the Philadelphia Store in Commercial Street, on Nov. 4th, 5th, and 6th.

At the Mansion House in Nauvoo precinct, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of Nov.

At Perry's Tavern, Appanoose, on the 11th and 12th of Nov.

At Mr. Johnson's, in La Harp, on the 15th and 16th of Nov.

At S. Pennocks in Pilot Grove, the 18th of Nov.

At S. G. Ferris', Fountain Green 19th and 20th, Nov.

At H. Tyrrels, St. Mary's, the 21st and 22nd Nov.

At J. E. Dunn's, Augusta, 23rd and 24th Nov.

At J. Stevens, Chili, 27th and 28th of Nov.

At S. Knowlton's, Bear Creek, 29th and 30th of Nov.

At H. Nichols, Rocky Run, Dec. 9th and 10th.

At George Walkers', Green Plains 11th and 12th Dec.

At C. Coles, Warsaw, 13th and 14th of Dec.

At B. Gates, Montabello, 16th of Dec.